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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/607,718

**Applicant(s)**

ROWNEY ET AL.

**Examiner**

CHELCIE DAYE

**Art Unit**

2161

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 July 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 and 8-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 and 8-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SI/22)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/12/10

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is issued in response to applicant's RCE filed July 12, 2010.
2. Claims 1-6 and 8-32 are presented. No claim added and claim 7 is cancelled.
3. Claims 1-6 and 8-32 are pending.
4. Applicant's arguments filed July 12, 2010, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

5. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on July 12, 2010 has been entered.

***Information Disclosure Statement***

6. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 07/12/10 was filed on the mailing date of the application. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

7. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

8. Claims 1, 20, 31, and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. More specifically, the newly amended claims recite *"the positional information in the abstract data structure being unrelated to the text searched"*; however, the examiner does not believe that the instant application's specification explicitly states such a feature. While the applicant has attempted to provide citations for support of such amendment (par [0044], [0057-0058], [0063], and [0117]), the examiner is not in agreement that appropriate support is in fact described. As such, new matter has been incorporated into the claims.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**10. Claims 1-3,6,8-15,20-21,24-26, and 31-32, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradshaw (US Patent No. 5,835,722) filed June 27, 1996, in view of Shannon (US Patent No. 6,233,618) filed March 31, 1998, further in view of Consens (US Patent No. 6,507,846) filed November 9, 1999.**

Regarding Claims 1, 20, and 31-32, Bradshaw discloses a method for a client device, comprising:

searching, text contained in a plurality of documents stored on a plurality of data storage media of the client device for an indication that at least a portion of the pre-selected data stored on the server is contained in the text of the plurality of documents (column 6, lines 5-20 and 40-49; column 7, lines 19-38, Bradshaw);

detecting at least a portion of the pre-selected data in the text of at least one of the plurality of documents stored on any of the plurality of data storage media of the client device (column 8, lines 35-58 and column 10, lines 15-30, Bradshaw)<sup>1</sup>, the client device being a personal computing device (column 5, lines 37-38, Bradshaw).

Bradshaw does not expressly teach the detection indicating that a user of the client device has caused the portion of the pre-selected data residing on the server to be stored on the client device.

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<sup>1</sup> Examiner Notes: Further examples of detecting pre-selected data can be found at column 11, Examples 1 and 2, Bradshaw.

However, Bradshaw does teach the acceptance of a supervisor to "close" the X-Stop Monitoring routine, as a way of stopping the monitoring/blocking of inappropriate (i.e. pre-selected) data (see col.8, lines 11-16 and 54-61). Also, Bradshaw teaches examples of users, and friends of users, receiving inappropriate emails, and thus blocking and sending out messages of cancellation (see col.11, lines 50-67). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to understand that if the supervisor closes (i.e. deactivates) the X-Stop Monitoring routine, then that would allow for the user to store pre-selected data thus being the cause for the storage onto the client device. Further, examples 4 & 5 discussed above show that it is because of the user that the pre-selected data is stored on the client device due to the fact that it was the user receiving and requesting the information.

Nevertheless, Bradshaw is not as detailed with respect to receiving, by the client device from a server, an abstract data structure derived from data elements of pre-selected data to be protected; the searching being performed locally; the indication being detected the abstract data structure pre-selected data; and sending, from the client to the server, a notification of the detection of the portion of the pre-selected data in the text of at least one of the plurality of documents stored on any of the plurality of data storage media of the client device.

On the other hand, Shannon discloses receiving, by the client device from a server, an abstract data structure derived from data elements of pre-selected

data to be protected (column 8, lines 24-67, Shannon)<sup>2</sup>; the searching being performed locally (column 6, lines 28-35; column 9, lines 27-39, Shannon); and sending, from the client to the server, a notification of the detection of the portion of the pre-selected data in the text of at least one of the plurality of documents stored on any of the plurality of data storage media of the client device (column 14, lines 26-48, Shannon)<sup>3</sup>. Bradshaw and Shannon are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of controlling the access of particular data. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate Shannon's teachings into the Bradshaw system. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to combine as suggested by Shannon at column 3, lines 46-50 and column 4, lines 33-50, in order to provide a more efficient and up-to-date system for controlling access by client computers to available data dependent upon the content.

However, Bradshaw and Shannon are not as detailed with respect to the abstract data structure containing positional information identifying a position in the pre-selected data for each data element of the pre-selected data, wherein the abstract data structure does not contain the data elements to the pre-selected data; and storing the abstract data structure containing the positional information in memory of the client device.

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<sup>2</sup> Examiner Notes: Table 3 is a form of an index data structure, which corresponds to the abstract data structure. Also, Shannon further discloses the pre-selected data being stored on a server (see column 6, lines 28-34).

<sup>3</sup> Examiner Notes: More details regarding the server being coupled to the client device via a network can be found at column 5, lines 6-20 and 45-50, Shannon.

On the other hand, Consens discloses the abstract data structure containing positional information identifying a position for each data element (column 1, lines 45-51, Consens), wherein the abstract data structure does not contain the data elements to the pre-selected data (column 4, lines 39-50, Consens); the positional information in the abstract data structure being unrelated to the text searched (col.3, lines 15-28, Consens); and storing the abstract data structure containing the positional information in memory of the client device(column 7, lines 49-51, Consens). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate Consens' teachings into the Bradshaw and Shannon system. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to combine in order to provide an environment which requires a relatively small amount of storage, and is capable of being accessed efficiently (see col.2, lines 33-38, Consens).

Regarding Claim 2, the combination of Bradshaw in view of Shannon, further in view of Consens, disclose a method further comprising:

upon detecting at least a portion of the pre-selected data, preventing access to the detected data (column 14, lines 37-41, Shannon).

Regarding Claims 3 and 21, the combination of Bradshaw in view of Shannon, further in view of Consens, disclose a method wherein the text



contained in the plurality of documents is searched periodically (columns 9-10, lines 64-67 and 1, respectively, Shannon).

Regarding Claims 6 and 24, the combination of Bradshaw in view of Shannon, further in view of Consens, disclose a method further comprising:  
receiving instructions defining a scope of a search for the client device from the server (column 6, lines 28-47, Shannon).

Regarding Claims 8 and 25, the combination of Bradshaw in view of Shannon, further in view of Consens, disclose a method wherein searching text contained in the plurality of documents comprises monitoring one or more specific data operations for presence of at least a portion of the pre-selected data (column 13, lines 23-34, Shannon).

Regarding Claims 9 and 26, the combination of Bradshaw in view of Shannon, further in view of Consens, disclose a method wherein at least one of the one or more specific data operations is selected from the group consisting of a file-read, a file-write, a file-update (column 9, lines 27-31, Shannon), a read from a removable media device, a write to a removable media device, and access of data stored on any of the plurality of data storage media by a program running on the client device (column 12, lines 24-31, Shannon).

Regarding Claim 10, the combination of Bradshaw in view of Shannon, further in view of Consens, disclose a method wherein the pre-selected data has a tabular format (column 8, Table 3, Shannon).

Regarding Claim 11, the combination of Bradshaw in view of Shannon, further in view of Consens, disclose a method wherein the pre-selected data is capable of being re-structured into a tabular format based on relationships among elements of the pre-selected data (column 7, Table 2 and lines 58-64, Shannon).

Regarding Claim 12, the combination of Bradshaw in view of Shannon, further in view of Consens, disclose a method wherein the pre-selected data is maintained by an organization in at least one of a spreadsheet, a flat file, and a database (column 8, lines 24-30, Shannon).

Regarding Claim 13, the combination of Bradshaw in view of Shannon, further in view of Consens, disclose a method wherein the pre-selected data is associated with an abstract data structure comprising a tuple-storage structure<sup>4</sup> derived from the pre-selected data (column 8, Table 3, Shannon).

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<sup>4</sup> Examiner Notes: The tuple-storage structure is Table 3 shown with numbered rows.

Regarding Claim 14, the combination of Bradshaw in view of Shannon, further in view of Consens, disclose a method wherein the abstract data structure comprises a plurality of tuples, each of the plurality of tuples including a row number of a data element in a corresponding cell of a tabular structure of the pre-selected data (column 8, Table 3 and lines 49-51, Shannon; wherein the plurality of tuples correspond to the multiple rows and also the rows within Table 3 are numbered which corresponds to the "including row numbers of a tabular structure").

Regarding Claim 15, the combination of Bradshaw in view of Shannon, further in view of Consens, disclose a method wherein each of the plurality of tuples additionally includes a column number (column 8, lines 57-62, Shannon) and optionally a column type of the data element in the corresponding cell.

**11. Claims 4, 16-19, 22, and 27-30, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradshaw (US Patent No. 5,835,722) filed June 27, 1996, in view of Shannon (US Patent No. 6,233,618) filed March 31, 1998, further in view of Consens (US Patent No. 6,507,846) filed November 9, 1999, and further in view of Brandt (US Patent No. 5,892,905) filed December 23, 1996.**

Regarding Claims 4 and 22, the combination of Bradshaw in view of Shannon, further in view of Consens, disclose all of the claimed subject matter as

stated above. However, the combination of Bradshaw in view of Shannon, further in view of Consens, are silent with respect to the text contained in the plurality of documents being searched when the client device is disconnected from the network. On the other hand, Brandt discloses the text contained in the plurality of documents being searched when the client device is disconnected from the network (column 17, lines 46-50, Brandt). Bradshaw, Shannon, Consens, and Brandt, are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of access control of networked data. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate Brandt's teachings into the Bradshaw, Shannon, and Consens system. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to combine as suggested by Brandt at column 17, lines 51-55, in order to stay consistent with the maintenance on a system, as well as ensuring reliability without undue disruption.

Regarding Claims 16 and 27, the combination of Bradshaw in view of Shannon, further in view of Consens, and further in view of Brandt, disclose a method wherein the plurality of data storage media is selected from the group consisting of a main memory ("DRAM"; column 10, lines 8-11, Brandt), a static memory, and a mass storage memory.

Regarding Claims 17 and 28, the combination of Bradshaw in view of Shannon, further in view of Consens, and further in view of Brandt, disclose a method wherein a plurality of data storage media comprises

one or more volatile storage device (column 5, lines 5-8, Bradshaw); and  
one or more persistent storage device (column 10, lines 53-61, Brandt).

Regarding Claims 18 and 29, the combination of Bradshaw in view of Shannon, further in view of Consens, and further in view of Brandt, disclose a method further comprising detecting use of the pre-selected data by an application<sup>5</sup> running on the client device (column 6, lines 8-15, Shannon).

Regarding Claims 19 and 30, the combination of Bradshaw in view of Shannon, further in view of Consens, and further in view of Brandt, disclose a method further comprising:

identifying the application using the pre-selected data (column 10, lines 51-59, Shannon); and  
reporting the identified application (column 10, lines 59-64, Shannon).

**12. Claims 5 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradshaw (US Patent No. 5,835,722) filed June 27, 1996, in view of Shannon (US Patent No. 6,233,618) filed March 31, 1998, further in view of Consens (US**

**Patent No. 6,507,846) filed November 9, 1999, further in view of Brandt (US Patent No. 5,892,905) filed December 23, 1996, and further in view of Dascalu (US Patent No. 5,958,015) filed October 29, 1996.**

Regarding Claims 5 and 23, the combination of Bradshaw in view of Shannon, further in view of Consens, and further in view of Brandt, disclose a method wherein sending a notification comprises:

upon detecting the pre-selected data, creating a message containing the notification of the detection of the pre-selected data (column 14, lines 42-48, Shannon); and

transmitting the message to the server after the client device is re-connected to the server (column 18, lines 24-30, Brandt). However, the combination of Bradshaw in view of Shannon, further in view of Consens, and further in view of Brandt, are silent with respect to placing the message in a transmission queue. On the other hand, Dascalu discloses placing the message in a transmission queue (column 4, lines 25-40, Dascalu). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate Dascalu's teachings into the Bradshaw, Shannon, Consens, and Brandt system. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to combine in order to provide a network device that offers access control at particular levels for easier transmission.

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<sup>5</sup> Examiner Notes: The application corresponds to a "network device", which has access to the databases

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant argues, Consens' data structure is related to the data sources to be searched, and is not derived from data elements of the preselected data that is being **searched for**; thus, Consens fails to teach the claimed "searching, locally, text contained in a plurality of documents stored on a plurality of data storage media of the client device for an indication that at least a portion of the pre-selected data stored on the server is contained in the text of the plurality of documents, the indication being detected using the positional information in the abstract data structure identifying the position in the pre-selected data for each data element, the positional information in the abstract data structure being unrelated to the text searched".

Examiner respectfully disagrees. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). More specifically, Bradshaw was relied upon for the disclosure of searching, text contained in a plurality of documents stored on a plurality of data storage media of the client device for an indication that at least a portion of the pre-selected data stored on the server is contained in the text of the plurality of documents and the Shannon reference was relied upon for the teaching of the searching being performed locally. The primary purpose for the incorporation of

Consens was to teach the use of an index having positional information in order to identify data. Next, in response to the newly amended limitation, applicant must consider the combination of the references as a whole, and to begin, the Bradshaw reference teaches the use of the search being performed for text, wherein the pre-selected data is contained within libraries (i.e. indices) and if indicated that particular document is blocked. Even further, Consens teaches of the query processor using information in the index to resolve the query (see col.3, lines 15-28). Thus, as a whole the applicant's above argument is improper.

#### ***Points of Contact***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHELCIE DAYE whose telephone number is (571) 272-3891. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 7:00 - 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Apu Mofiz can be reached on 571-272-4080. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.



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Chelcie Daye  
Patent Examiner  
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August 11, 2010

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